UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/677,493	10/02/2000	Guang Yang		3562

7590   05/21/2003

George Guang Yang
2235 California Street
#187
Mountain View, CA   94040

EXAMINER
TO, BAOQUOC N

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2172	

DATE MAILED: 05/21/2003

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 07-01)

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/677,493	Applicant(s) YANG, GUANG
	Examiner Baoquoc N To	Art Unit 2172

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE _3_ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____ .

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b) ☐ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) _1-7_ is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) _1-7_ is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

   If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

   a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1.   Claims 1-7 are pending in this application.

Response to Arguments

2.   Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-7 have been considered but are

moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3.   Claims 1-2, 4 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable

over Gill et al. (US. Patent No. 6,005,560).

Regarding on claim 1, Gill teaches an integrated relational database data editing

system providing the visual environment, graphic user interfaces and tools in the client

computer to remotely access a server computer that contains a relational database and

to manage and edit the database data contents through either the intranet or the

Internet, and said system includes the following mechanism and characters:

(i)   said client computer retrieves the database data from the remote server

computer database, modify, update, input, output the data and then sends the data

back to the original database (col. 4, lines 43-51); and

(ii)   said client computer directly edit and modify the data base data without

writing detail computer language codes in an efficient and easy-to-use manner (user

interface 60) (col. 4, line 66-67);

(ii)   said client computer directly edit and modify the large text data type and

large binary data type by using a plurality of commercial text (text editor 64) (col. 4, line

66) and multimedia data editors (picture 64B, movie editor 64C, sound editor 64D to

optionally edit the multi-media object) installed on the client computer (col. 5, lines 1-

18); and

Gill does not explicitly teach said database data editing system implements the

user authentication and access control mechanism. However, The multi-media

presentation access controller 320 controls access to the project coordinator 24 by

establishing the validity of a staff member's logon name and password" (col. 8, lines 49-

52). This teaches the claim user authentication. In addition, Gill teaches, "the multi-

media objects representation access controller 320 also establishes the authorization

staff member to access the multi-media objects 304 related to a selected multi-media

presentation. Once access to the project coordinator 24 is granted, access privileges

are checked to determine which multi-media presentation, multi-media representation

section and multi-media object type a staff member can potentially access as long as

the multi-media project management and control system 20 client application being

used by the staff member can process the multi-media object file type" (col. 8, lines 52-

62). This teaches the claimed access control mechanism. Therefore, it would have

been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to

include the logon name and password and access privileges to allow only the

authorized user to access and edit the multi-media presentation.

Regarding on claim 2, Gill teaches the a well-defined graphical user interfaces

and tools that displays a database or a subset data of a table and has the following

novel character:

(i)   said database data on each table cell is defaulted as read only (col. 17,

lines 1-5); and

(ii)   said database small text data on each table cell is directly edited when

single-click by the mouse (col. 16, lines 46-49); and

(iii)   said table cell contains a small icon as a place holder for the large text

data type or large binary data type (col. 16, lines 35-40); and

(iv)   said commercial data editor is popped up (pop up menu) from the local

client computer when double-click the small icon of the table cell by the mouse and the

database data is down loaded into the data editor from the remote database and is sent

back to the original database when data editing is completed (col. 16 lines 48-49); and

(v)   said data editor is either a text editor or multimedia editor depending on

the data type inside the table cell (text editor or multi-multi-media editor) (col. 5, lines 1-

33).

Regarding on claim 4, Gill teaches a list of databases (VAC1, VAC2, VAC3)

(3204) (fig. 32) and database tables for each database, and

(i)   a Details Panel is popped up when double-clicked the database name

(col. 16, lines 48-49); and

(ii)   a database is popped up when double-clicked the table name (col. 15,

lines 5-8).

Regarding on claim 6, Gill teaches integrated database data editing system is

deployed and run on the intranet (internet) (col. 12, lines 57-67).

4.   Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al.

(US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Koppolu et al. (US. Patent No. 5,801,701).

Regarding on claim 3, Gill teaches the subject matter except for database

manager in said client computer comprising: a Header Panel and a Detail Panel, which

provides a user friendly environment and tools to manage and edit the database data

contents.

Koppolu teaches database manager (20) (col. 3, lines 66-67 and col. 4, lines 1-3)

comprising: a Header Panel (3204) (fig. 32) and a Detail Panel (3205) (fig. 32), which

provides a user friendly environment and tools to manage and edit the database data

contents (window tools) (3203) (fig. 32). These are the equivalent to the claimed

invention. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the

time of the invention was made to modify the teaching of Koppolu into Gill because

utilizing the database manager to include a Detail Panel to provide the editing system

provide the graphical interface to allow the user ease of use.

5.   Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al.

(US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Teper et al. (US. Patent No. 5,815,665)

        Regarding on claim 7, Gill teaches deployed and run on the Internet and also

intranet (Internet) (col. 13, lines 58-67); however, Gill does not explicitly teach further

has more advantages to implement the security features by using the Public Key

Infrastructure (PKI) and Secure Socket Layer (SSL). On the other hand, Teper teaches,

"the client application 42 passes the challenge message to the MSN SSP package 44A

via the InitializeSecurityContext API. In response to his API call, the MSN SSP package

44A generates and return the response message, and computes a session key which

may be used for the subsequent encryption of data between the client and server

application 42, 52, and that other applications will instead use standard encryption

protocols such as the Secure Sockets Layer protocol or the Private communications

Technology protocol.) (col. 17, lines 23-33). This teaches the database data are sent

between the client and server using Secure Socket Layer and key encryption to send

the database data between client and server. Therefore, it would have been obvious to

one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made to modify the teaching

of Teper into Gill because utilizing both key encryption and secure socket layer to

protect the database data transferring from the server to client or over the unsecured

internet according to the user request to edit the database data.

6.   Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Gill et al.

(US. Patent No. 6,005,560) in view of Koppula et al. (US. Patent No. 5,801,701) and

further in view of Moursund (US. Patent No. 5,644,739).

Regarding on claim 5, Gill teaches the subject matter except for a DB designer

for crating and modifying the database. Koppolu teaches a DB designer for creating

and modifying the database (editing the spreadsheet document by the spreadsheet

application) (col. 7, lines 53-64)

Koppolu does not explicitly teach (ii) an ER Designer for editing and displaying

the database data structure and micros; and (iii) a Table Designer for designing the

database tables; and (iv) a DB Schema for designing and displaying the database data

structure and micros; and (v) a Data filter for selecting a set of data from one or more

database files; and (vi) a SQL console for writing and executing the SQL codes. On the

other hand, Moursund teaches, "the tool bar 112 for editing the and displaying the data

structure and the Macros, by clicking on the design the tool bar allow the tables to be

edited, changed or deleted, selecting the tables to build the SQL statements and

generating SQL statements to produce query results" (col. 5, lines 39-45 and fig. 4G).

This teaches the tool bar of Microsoft access application to allow the user to edit or

change the database structure and displaying it on the window. Therefore, it would

have been obvious to one ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention was made

to modify the teaching of Moursund into Koppolu and Gill because utilizing the tool bar

of Microsoft access to edit or modify the database structure would allow the user to see

the entire process and user ease of use.

Conclusion

7.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Baoquoc N. To whose telephone number is (703) 305-

1949 or via e-mail BaoquocN.To@uspto.gov. The examiner can normally be reached

on Monday-Friday: 8:00 AM – 4:30 PM, EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Kim Y. Vu can be reached at (703) 305-4393.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-

3900.

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

   Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

   Washington, D.C. 20231.

The fax numbers for the organization where this application or proceeding is

assigned are as follow:

- (703) 746-7238   [After Final Communication}]
- (703) 746-7239   [Official Communication]
- (703) 746-7240   [Non-Official Communication]
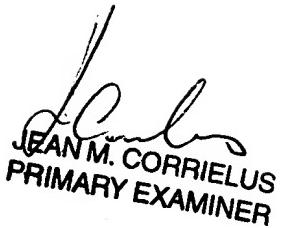
Hand-delivered responses should be brought to:

   Crystal Park II

   2121 Crystal Drive

   Arlington, VA 22202

   Fourth Floor (Receptionist).

Baoquoc N. To
May 15, 2003

JEAN M. CORRIELUS
PRIMARY EXAMINER